

The Times-Dispatch.

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SUNDAY, JUNE 4, 1905.

If you go to the mountains, sea-
shore or country, have The Times-
Dispatch follow you.

City subscribers should notify the
Circulation Department (Phone 38)
before leaving the city.

If you write, please give city ad-
dress as well as out-of-town address.

The Corporation Commission.

The Times-Dispatch has purposely re-
served its opinion concerning the ques-
tions involved in the Corporation Com-
mission tangle. We have waited for all
the facts to come out, and we have
waited for the "sensational" to subside.

We are not interested in the personal dis-
putes between the gentlemen involved.

Our concern is for the Corporation Com-
mission, which has proven to be one of
Virginia's best and most useful institu-
tions. It is a good institution in itself,
and its affairs have been administered
with admirable tact and marked ability.

The corporations have in no sense been
oppressed or hampered in their operations,
yet they have been duly regulated and
required to serve the public and pay just
taxes to the State.

Through the good offices of the commission the revenues of
the State have been largely increased,
without imposing any additional burdens
upon the people. So far to the contrary,
the tax rate has been reduced.

The commissioners, one and all, have
done the State valuable service, and none
of them has done better work than Judge
Crump. The questions of law involved in
the work have naturally fallen to him,
and in no single instance, so far as we
can recall, has he been reversed by the
Court of Appeals. Judge Crump's ser-
vices have been most valuable, and we
violently no confidence in saying that Hon.
A. C. Braxton, father of the Corporation
Commission, has recently paid Judge
Crump the highest compliment, at the
same time expressing the opinion that it
would be a public misfortune for the
commission to lose his services at this
time.

There can be no two opinions as to
Judge Crump's past services, and there
can be no two opinions as to his useful-
ness. The only question is this: Has he
done anything to forfeit the respect or the
confidence of the public? Without hesita-
tion we answer no. It was indiscreet in
him to have taken a share of stock in
the company which Mr. Lanier organized,
but that is the worst that can be said of
it, and we have no doubt that Judge
Crump was prompted by the purest and
kindest motives. Even if circumstances
were against him, we should acquit him,
if he gave his word that he had done no
wrong, for we know him to be honorable
and truthful, and he is simply incapable
of betraying a sacred trust or doing a
thing of doubtful character for the sake
of money. Else what were a man's rep-
utation worth? Beverly Crump has spent
his life in this community and his record
is well known. He has done nothing in
a corner. He has walked openly, and we
all know that he has walked honorably.

His fellow-citizens of Richmond, who
have known him from his youth, refuse
to entertain any evil suspicion against
him. The Times-Dispatch vouches for
him to the people of Virginia and tells
them that they could not have a more
honorable or a more faithful representa-
tive than he in the Corporation Com-
mission. If he had betrayed his trust in
any way, The Times-Dispatch would be
among the first to call for his resigna-
tion. But as he is a faithful, useful and
well-known, invaluable servant of the
State, we allow no trifling act of dis-
cretion, done in perfect innocence and
kindness, to turn us against him, and we
give assurance to the people of the State
that he is entirely worthy, as he is thor-
oughly competent, to serve them in this
important position.

Chivalry.

The fact that the first portion of Don
Quixote was published in the year 1605
has drawn public attention more or less
to Cervantes, author of that famous
satire. Apart from his book, Cervantes
was a man of reputation and would
have been more or less famous in his
day and generation in any event. He
was also a man of chivalry, and Byron
was wide of the mark when he said that
Cervantes "laughed Spain's chivalry
away." The fact is, knight-errantry was
gone many years before Cervantes wrote,
and all critics now agree that it was
not chivalry, but the foolish and extrava-
gant romanticism of chivalry which Cer-
vantes undertook to destroy. "There was
no man of that age," says a writer on

the subject, "more deeply imbued, as his
life bears witness, with the true chival-
rous spirit, nor was there any better af-
fected, as his book shows, to all the
literature of chivalry." "He did not in-
tend to burlesque the old Spanish knight-
errantry," says Mr. Ford, in his *Hand-
Book of Spain*, "for the thing had ex-
pired a century before his birth, but to
put an end to the absurd and affected
romances which it was then the fashion
to read, and which were believed to be
true pictures of chivalry." It was not
true chivalry, but the absurdities into
which it had degenerated that Cervantes
intended to ridicule.

Chivalry is one of the most noble traits
of a manly man, and has ever been one
of the chief attractions of the true South-
ern gentleman. The chivalry of the old-
time Southerner was seen in his invari-
able reverence for a good woman, and his
readiness always to defend her from
others, and not only from others, but
from himself. His chivalry was seen in
his loyalty to his friends and in his
fairness to his foes. He would share
his last morsel with a friend; he would
take no mean advantage of a foe. He
would give his life for his friend, and
count it but a reasonable sacrifice; he
would fight no foe except in the open
upon equal terms. He was a good lover
and a good hater. He was a fighter,
and he believed in the "code of honor,"
but his belief in the code was in deference
to his chivalrous idea that that was
the fairest and most genteel way of
settling "difficulties between gentle-
men."

Like knight-errantry of old, duelling
itself ran into abuses, and became so
brutally absurd that it was finally abol-
ished, but there was this much to be
said in its behalf: It made a man who
wished to move in the best society and
be received as a gentleman exceedingly
careful in his conduct and in his words,
for every such man knew that if he
was guilty of any act unbecoming a gen-
tleman, especially where the fair name
of a woman was involved, he would
surely be called to account, and he knew
that when he spoke in disparagement of
any man in his own circle, he must be
ready to make good at the point of a
pistol. In a sense, therefore, the duel
tended to promote chivalry, to protect
women, to hold the gentleman squarely
up to all his responsibilities.

Of course, we are glad that the duello
in the South has been abolished, but we
hope that with its passing there will be
no decadence in the spirit of chivalry
which duelling in its highest ambition
designed to defend and promote.

Comfort for the Natives.

Kobe is a city in Japan, a city of about
250,000, or possibly 300,000 inhabitants.
Kobe is the seat of many up-to-date
manufacturing enterprises, and it is also
the home of a newspaper that comes
nearer being right up to the front line
in the journalistic world than any other
paper published in Japan.

We do not know the name of the
paper, and would not be able to pro-
nounce it if we saw it in Japanese print.
However, a copy of the Kobe paper has
reached San Francisco, and we are in-
debted to a California contemporary for
a translation of one of the Kobe jour-
nal's editorials. This Japanese editor has
evidently heard that there is some nervi-
ousness in the United States concerning
the future dangers to this country sup-
posed to be wrapped up in the so-called
"Yellow Peril," and he hastens to allay
our fear. He proceeds to show that
all Japan needs, or will need, for a cen-
tury or two is elbow room, and that,
the results of the war with Russia being
sure to give her as much of that as
she wants, the United States is not now
in danger of being captured for annexa-
tion purposes.

Our Kobe contemporary goes on to show
why Japan needs, and must have, more
room, or, to use its own language, "she
must have an outlet for her population
and activities." Japan had 40,000,000 in-
habitants in 1893, and approximately 47,-
000,000 in 1903. At this rate of increase
it has 48,000,000 people in 1905, making
allowance for 300,000 or 200,000 lost in
the Manchurian war. Its growth increases
proportionately as well as absolutely.
And there is a still larger expansion in
industries, commerce and wealth.

Necessarily Japan wants an outlet for
this immense growth in inhabitants and
industrial and commercial energies, for
her own territory is limited, and the
Kobe paper serenely proclaims that as
fast as she needs more land, more elbow
room, her armies and her navy will go
out and capture it, to suit.

But, luckily for the United States and
for comfort of our people, the war with
Russia has temporarily supplied Japan's
need. Korea is already hers and all
Manchuria, and any number of neighbor-
ing islands soon will be, our contempora-
ry points out, and these will be suf-
ficient to hold Japan's overflow popula-
tion and industrial energies for a hun-
dred and fifty or maybe two hundred
years to come. Therefore, for that length
of time, at least, the people of the United
States may rest in security. For at least
a century and a half yet to come this
country will not be invaded by the Jap-
anese, either as conquering soldiers or
as an abnormal army of immigrants.
We thank our esteemed contemporary for
its tender consideration and timely assur-
ance.

How We Grow.

The Lewis and Clark Centennial Ex-
position will at least have the effect of
impressing upon the people of the United
States and of the world the wondrous
development of our Western country. The
Columbia River was not discovered until
1791, and ten years later "the old Oregon
Country" was an unknown land. It came
into our hands and was first ex-
ploited through the genius and enter-
prise of Thomas Jefferson. It was he
who purchased this splendid territory for
the United States, and it was he who
sent Meriwether Lewis and William
Clark, both Virginians, and the former
Mr. Jefferson's private secretary, to ex-
plore the country. They started on their
expedition in the summer of 1804 with
a company composed of nine young

men from Kentucky, fourteen soldiers,
two Canadian boatmen, an interpreter,
a hunter and a negro servant of Captain
Clark. They began to ascend the Mis-
souri River in the spring of 1804, and
reached the mouth of the Columbia River
the following year. They returned in
1805, and Congress rewarded them with
grants of land. The sad part of the
story is that Captain Lewis, after his
return, began to suffer from hypochon-
dria, to which he had been subject from
his youth, and in one of these attacks
he took his life.

But although the Oregon country was
well advertised by this expedition, its
development has come within the last
fifty years. Fifty years ago it had a
population of about 15,000. The popula-
tion now is 1,700,000. While the States
comprised in the Oregon country are
agricultural, extensive manufacturing in-
dustries have developed, and in the year
1904 the product was valued at \$175,000,000.
In 1904 its foreign commerce amounted
to \$45,000,000. Although the population
of the whole territory fifty years ago
was only 15,000, the city of Portland, in
which this exposition is to be held, now
has a population of 140,000 and a whole-
sale trade valued at \$175,000,000 a year.

This reads like a romance, but it is
history and goes to show what a grand
country we have. The Oregon country
is only yet in the infancy of its develop-
ment, and there will be a more startling
story to tell one hundred years hence.

Naval Battles.

Nothing better illustrates the advance
in modern invention than a comparison
between the war vessels engaged in the
famous battle of Trafalgar, in 1805, and
those engaged in the naval battle in Jap-
anese waters in 1905.

In the battle of Trafalgar, the English
fleet, commanded by Lord Nelson, num-
bered twenty-seven ships of the line and
four frigates; the French and Spanish
fleets numbered thirty-three ships of the
line and five frigates. The average ton-
nage of the allied ships was about 2,000,
making a total of, say, 60,000, or at most,
75,000. In Tolstoyevsky's fleet there were
eight battleships, with an aggregate ton-
nage of 97,000. The six battleships sunk
had an aggregate tonnage of about 75,000,
being more than double the nineteen
ships lost to the allies in the battle of
Trafalgar. The Victory, Nelson's flagship,
which now lies at Lee moorings, in the
Portsmouth Navy Yard, has an extreme
length of 226-1/2 feet, three gun decks of
186 feet, mounting thirty guns each; a
beam of fifty-two feet and twenty-one
and a half feet depth of hold. Her dis-
placement, when fully equipped and
manned, was only 2,300 tons.

Compare this with the modern English
battleship Trafalgar, named in honor of
Nelson's victory. The Trafalgar has a
length of 346 feet, a beam of seventy-three
feet, with a depth of twenty-seven and
a half feet. Fully equipped and manned,
her displacement is 12,500 tons. She car-
ries but four guns in her main battery,
and but twenty-six more in the auxiliary.
The Victory carried 102 guns into action
at Trafalgar, but the weight of her en-
tire broadside amounted to but 1,150
pounds, while one alone of the heaviest
guns of the Trafalgar will throw a shell
of 1,500 pounds, which will penetrate
twenty-nine and a half inches of iron,
and her broadsides will aggregate 5,000
pounds.

The largest of the Russian battleships
had a tonnage of 13,516, and the largest
of our battleships have a displacement
of 16,000 tons. The Connecticut is such a
ship, and she cost the government the
enormous sum of \$4,222,000. We suppose that
four of the Russian battleships cost in
the neighborhood of three million dollars
each, and the others more than two mil-
lion each. We take it, therefore, that one
of the Russian ships destroyed was worth
in dollars as much as all the ships sunk
by Lord Nelson.

Reforms in Texas.

Texas is learning a few new tricks as
it grows older, and Texas does not put
altogether as much emphasis upon pre-
cedent as some of the other States. Pre-
cedents may be set, but when Texas
learns of the good operations of a new
and better idea in any line, they make
short work of the established methods,
throw to the winds any sentimental re-
verence they may have once had for pre-
cedent, and push right along on new
lines with new ideas. This is particularly
true in the world of Texas politics.

We are told that the style of announc-
ing for candidacy for State offices has
undergone a very decided change in Texas
in the last few years. Formerly it was
the rule for a rumor to get out that a
certain gentleman's friends were endeavor-
ing to get his consent to be brought out
for a certain office; then it was dis-
closed that the gentleman was naturally
pleased with the importunities of his
friends, but had no aspirations in that
direction, and thought it out of the ques-
tion for him to enter the race; but finally
the gentleman would hand to the reporters
a copy of his reply to some of his
friends, who had written to him on the
subject, in which reply he would yield
to their wishes and consent to make
a sacrifice on their account and for the
good of the party and the State.

According to the Dallas News, upon
which paper we are drawing for infor-
mation, the new Texas style is less cum-
bersome and decidedly more direct. It
also begins with some rumors to the
effect that a certain gentleman may be
a candidate for a certain office; but it
leaves the friends and the roping contest
out. It is now considered proper for
a gentleman to acknowledge that he
really desires an office, just as has always
been considered proper for a man to
apply for a job in private business. The

second stage of the announcement process
contemplates a modest acknowledgment
from the gentleman that he thinks of
being a candidate. The third stage
acknowledges that he will be a candi-
date, and at the fourth stage he gives
out a preliminary announcement, coupled
with the statement that at the proper
time he will formally announce, declar-
ing his views upon public questions.

We wish to say for the information of
our esteemed contemporary that this new
style has been somewhat delayed in reach-
ing Texas, if it has just broken out there.
It has been doing duty in Virginia for a
long time. Here, as in Texas, it was
regarded at first with disfavor, as it
was against Virginia precedent, but by
and by there came along some ambitious
gentleman, who had no sort of regard
for precedent, and who broke over the
lines and went for the offices they
wanted in a strictly business way. Others
had to follow the new rule or get left,
and now the new method is in vogue all
over the State.

There are some Virginians, however,
who have the same kind of reverence for
old Virginia precedent that they have for
their old Virginia ancestry, and they of
course, do not like the innovation. But,
on the whole, the new method is
considered an improvement on the old.
It certainly has not the element of silly
deception that the old had, and that of
itself is enough to redeem it.

The alleged scheme of Congressmen
Stump and Brownlow to form a new
State out of parts of Virginia, Kentucky,
North Carolina and Tennessee is so ab-
surd on the face of it that we have not
seen fit to dignify it with serious
discussion. However, the Chattanooga
Times states that Mr. Brownlow has de-
clared that he is in dead earnest about
creating a new State out of the moun-
tain sections of the old States named;
that he proposes to make Knoxville the
capital, and that his main object is to
thus begin the building up of a powerful
Republican party in the South.

The Times still thinks Mr. Brownlow
is joking, for it knows he is much of a
jester, especially when Congress is not
in session, and he has nothing better
to do than to make jokes, but it gives
him the following shot:

"But whether Mr. Brownlow be jesting
or in earnest, the project is imprudent
and impossible. The hope of establish-
ing a Republican party in the South
doesn't lie in any such visionary scheme.
Mr. Brownlow and his party must first
convince the people of the States in-
volved that a change of political align-
ment would be good for the people and
in their best interest. That being done,
he will not need to erect a new State.
The Republican party must prove itself
to be the friend of the people of the
South before it will be able to influence
voters either to change their politics or
consent to a new Republican State."

flushed with success, reasonably hope to
pull off an armistice between Loomis
and Bowen.

"How long does a sensation last?" asks
the scientist of the Atlanta Journal.
That depends upon how long you have
been staying in a prohibition town be-
fore getting a pull at the "sensation."

The International Arbitration Con-
ference was moved by a real sense of
the timeliness of things when it resolved
a day or two ago that the day of uni-
versal peace was at hand.

Hereafter all the news needed from
Tokio will be that it was a "history mak-
ing event." With that much for a
pointer, we can write up the balance of
the fight in the office.

The Chicago teamsters can't keep
away from the war bulletin boards long
enough to heave brickbats, and that
explains the temporary lull in Windy
City gayeries.

We are getting the details of the great
fight by degrees, and in time we will
know just how many put outs go to the
sole credit of Togo's first base-
man.

The feelings of the Equitable officers
would be more injured by all this notori-
ety were it not for the fact that they
are blessed with such a thick Hyde.

The announcement of an earlier date
for the retirement of Hon. Paul Morion
has not cast any perceptible gloom over
the natural life of this country.

That earthquake story from the Monte-
negrin capital called attention to the fact
that Europe, too, can raise a tall name
or two, when required.

The Czar is one of the richest men
in the world as money goes, but where
is the American who would swap places
with him.

Despite Mr. Garfield's handsome tribu-
te, indictments have just been drawn
against thirty of the hard-working beef
men.

It is pleasant to remember that the
Chefoo space writer profited not by
the fight in the Korean Straits.

How different is a fleet of Japanese war
vessels from a collection of North Sea
fishing trawls!

Japan will have to have a right big
indemnity to reimburse her for taking
care of so many prisoners.

Once more the Poles are sticking up
for their rights.

One of the most interesting bulletins
the Agricultural Department of the gov-
ernment has sent out from Washington
for some time is the report prepared by
C. F. Doane on the consumption of milk
and cream in the United States. The bul-
letin was given in full in the news col-
umns several days ago. It gave the milk
supply of twenty-nine Southern cities that
is to say, the daily sales of milk by the
various other milk sellers—and in addi-
tion, the number of cows kept by
private families in each city; also, for
estimating purposes, the population of
the cities named, as found in the census
of 1900.

It is admitted that the milk figures
may not be altogether correct, and they
are therefore given more as a basis for
estimates than for absolute accuracy.
Nevertheless, they are of an interesting
nature, and therefore we will give in sta-
tistics ample ground upon which to do
considerable figuring. The Virginia cities
given in the bulletin are Richmond, Nor-
folk and Portsmouth combined, Lynch-
burg and Charlottesville. It is a pity that
Richmond does not appear in the list, for it
would be interesting to know to what ex-
tent, and in what manner the town cow
question, which has been agitating Rich-
mond for two or three years past, has af-
fected the milk supply there.

The figures show that the milk con-
sumption in each of the Virginia cities
named is about the same, according to
population. An analysis of those of Rich-
mond, therefore, will apply to all. In
this city the daily sale of milk is five
thousand gallons, and in addition five
hundred family cows are called upon to
supply people with milk. Because of such
enormous consumption of milk, it is natu-
rally that these family cows are good
milkers, that give two gallons each per
day, they furnish 300,000 gallons per
year, and the dairies sell 1,250,000 gal-
lons, or a total of 1,550,000 gal-
lons, or twenty-five gallons and three
quarts of milk to each man, woman and
child in Richmond per year. There are
hundreds of people in the city who are
not milk drinkers, and another, never use
milk in any form, but it is fair to presume
that the strangers within the gates use
milk from the hotel and restaurant tables
as many gallons per year as the resident
non-consumers neglect.

Milk is a good thing to consume when
it is pure and all right. Rigid laws
concerning cows that are milked and milk
that is sold, rigidly enforced, will guar-
antee its purity.

Good Health By the Card.

I've always been quite careful of my
health, and I am now feeling like a
man. I stay indoors whenever it looks like
rain; I'd rather lose a lot of needed wealth
than increase my mortal tendency to
palm.

So I always wear goloshes when I'm out,
and I always dress in sanitary clothes—
Dr. Yager's Antiseptic helps a man who's
some dyspeptic!

Hence I wear 'em, and his medicated
hose.

Oh, the cucumber, the mince and cherry
pie,
New potato and the cymbling and the
bean—

I eschew 'em, 'cause my doctor told me
I was a weak man.

'Cause they have an inner influence
that is mean.

Oh, my food is all prescribed and guar-
anteed.

By the author of "The Way to Masti-
cate."

Who has bade me quite a few times chew
each bit full thirty-two times—
(Which keeps one well, but also keeps
him late).

And in many other ways I'll not recount
I treat myself with tender loving care;
Oh, it's wonderful how fast the totals
mount.

Oh the things my quest for wellness
has done to me bear.

I'm a theoretic strong man of repute;
I'm a vegetarianian, truth to tell,
Yet by nature's law I'm iron-purver
(yes, almost Byron).

I am very, very seldom ever well.

H. S. H.

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The New York Legislature has made
a law, to go into effect September 1,
under the provisions of which daily news-
paper men will be exempt from service
on trial juries, as we call them in Vir-
ginia, criminal juries. The reason for
making the law was not to favor the
newspaper fraternity, but to avoid trou-
ble and delay in selecting juries for
the trial of criminals. In New York,
as in Virginia, men who know the least
about a case are selected to try it, and
it was found that in a criminal case
of any note the newspaper men knew
all about it almost before anybody else
had heard of the facts, and it was just
a waste of time to summon them on
the venire and examine them for jurors.
While there is no law forbidding jury
service for the men of news in Virginia,
for the good reasons given above, the
officers of the courts usually strike from
the venire list the names of newspaper
men and save the trouble of summoning
them.

Now that Governor Douglas of Massa-
chusetts has declared his purpose not
to stand for re-election, General Nelson
A. Miles's name comes again to the
front, and it is said that some of the
Bay State Democrats want to see him
made the nominee of their party. There
would be no trouble, it is believed, about
getting the general to accept the honor
of a nomination, but the trouble that
could scarcely be overcome would be in
electing him. The Hartford Times, pre-
tending good authority on New England poli-
tics, thinks a few of the remaining old
soldiers would probably vote for him,
and that he might possibly carry West-
minster, his native town, but that is
about the extent of his strength.

"Died while trying to commit suicide"
was the rather curious verdict rendered
by a coroner's jury in London a few
days ago. The most curious part about
it is that the verdict was strictly in
accordance with the facts. Miss Maude
Marshall was the would-be suicide, and
she had heart disease. The excitement
of getting a knife in readiness and mak-
ing other preparations to kill herself was
too much for her weak heart, and she
keeled over and died.

In England, as in this country, it takes